

MADE HIS HOME A FORTRESS.
Tenant Had Nest Way of Shutting
Out Undesirable Visitors.

"Alterations to suit tenant" was a part of the sign in a Philadelphia building, telling that a loft over the store was to let. One day lately a prospective tenant applied and expressed himself as pleased with the location and quarters, as well as the terms. As to alterations he had only one thing to suggest, namely, that the stair steps be fixed to the top floor with a pair of stout hinges, and cords be attached so that they might be raised and lowered, in a way best illustrated perhaps by the attachments of a fire escape. Anxious to get a tenant and seeing no particular objection to this arrangement, the landlord complied. His tenant, a quiet man, was wont to go to his quarters early in the forenoon and at once draw the steps up to the ceiling. A few only of his many visitors, those, in fact, who gave a peculiar whistle, were accommodated by the lowering of the steps. The others were ignored. The landlord, fearful lest some unlawful transactions might be going on in his building, called upon the tenant for an explanation. "Oh," was the reply, "my friends have the whistle. The other fellows are creditors." The hinges are still working.

REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES.
But No Particular Cure-All for Every
Malady.

Every disease has its remedy, and in the search for that remedy hundreds of cures of medicine have sprung up. One man plus his faith in minute doses of powerful drugs; another walks barefoot over wet grass; another eats raw fruit and grain; one is confident that mud baths induce health, and still another urges us to chew each mouthful of food at least 30 times before swallowing. No doubt, every one of these "cures" is of benefit to some form of disease. The mistake of followers of the treatments is in thinking their particular remedy a cure-all for every malady. There are no universal remedies. Indeed, every type of disease must receive special attention and be treated after the fashion long experience and study have taught the medical profession is best adapted to the case. Certain pills respond quickly to drugs, the virtues of which are sometimes wonderfully effective. Others need nothing but fresh air; still others a change of climate, and a variety of diseases need no drugs and no journeys to the mountains, but are best relieved by simple dieting.—Leslie's Weekly.

MOROCCANS USE LOVE CHARMS.
Queer Means Employed by Women to
Gain Affection.

Mrs. Mansel-Pleydell writes of the curious charms used by the women of Morocco: "Moorish women resort much to charms to gain lovers or to keep their affections when gained. There is one charm which is seldom known to fail. It consists of shredding a small piece of an undergarment which the man has worn and, after certain incantations have been said over it, of rolling the particles into the shape of a small ball. This is embedded in a larger ball of clay and, kept in a pot over the embers of live charcoal. I have been assured that as soon as the heat penetrates the clay the man, whoever he may be, will lay aside whatever work he is doing at the time and fly to the arms of the woman who invokes the charms. As long as the ball is kept warm so long will the heat of love burn in the heart of the lover for that woman. Another spell much resorted to is cast by cutting off the tip of a donkey's ear, cooking them and mixing them in the man's food. He then becomes as foolish as a donkey with love for the charmer who has provided his unsavory repast."

ON THE GROUND OF ECONOMY.
Acceptance of Physician's Offer Was
Lessor of Two Evils.

A Chicago medico tells of two physicians in a Wisconsin town, the one elderly, with a long record of cures, the other young, with his record still to make. The older doctor, it appeared, was inclined to surrender some of his night work to the younger man. One bitter night in winter the veteran was aroused by two farmers from a hamlet eight miles away. The wife of one of whom was seriously ill. The doctor at once returned to his young colleague, but they refused the latter's services. "Very well," replied the doctor, thinking to put a convincing argument before them. "In that case my fee is ten dollars, payable now." Whereupon there ensued a remonstrance on the part of the farmers, but the doctor was obdurate. Finally one of the men asked the other: "Well, what do you think I ought to do?" "I think you'd better pay him the ten dollars," said the other. "The funeral would cost you more."—Harper's Weekly.

Untouched Morocco.
Open your atlas at the map of Africa, and there, set like a pearl on the northwest shoulder of the continent, you will see a country called Morocco.

It almost touches Europe; at the narrowest part there is but nine miles of strait between it and Spain, so you might think the Moors had become quite civilized in the course of ages through having such cultivated neighbors so near. It is not so, however. And, strange to say, the more they see of western progress, the more they despise it. It is a big country, this Morocco, and explorers have left it alone for the last century. Christians, fearing lest they want to take away from them their lovely land, where it is always summer, and where the soil, if just scratched with a crooked stick, responds with a teeming harvest.

A Real Luther Coin.
The collection of coins of a St. Petersburg scholar, says the Berliner Tageblatt, was recently overhauled and a unique Luther coin was discovered.

It came originally from Norway, where it was found in an old house which was being reconstructed. On one side is the head of Luther, which is also shown when the coin is reversed, but with a fool's cap upon his head. On the reverse side there is a likeness of the pope, which also appears when the coin is reversed, but the head is ornamented with a devil's horn. The Latin inscription explains that Luther says: "I am not thinking so much of him," acknowledging the fat dweller contemptuously, "as I am of my own health. His constant sobbing is getting on my nerves so that I can't sleep."

Where the Shee Pinched.
"If they don't quit making that child cry," sighed the fat dweller as his wife echoed pitifully through the door, "I am going to apply to the board of health and have it stopped. There's a limit to everything."

"Why the board of health?" asked his friend. "I should think you would apply to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." "I am not thinking so much of him," acknowledged the fat dweller contemptuously, "as I am of my own health. His constant sobbing is getting on my nerves so that I can't sleep."

ICELANDERS ARE LONG LIVES.
Average Age There Double Mean Duration
of Human Life.

It would be interesting to know if any part of the world beats Iceland in the average length of life of its inhabitants. It is shown in the census of 1905 that on an average the people of that island live to the age of 61.8 years, which is very nearly double the mean duration of human life as it was computed a generation ago. Sweden and Norway are regarded as very healthful countries, but Iceland takes the palm in longevity, the mean duration of life in Sweden being 50.2 years and in Norway 49.4 years. Some of Iceland's earthquakes are nerve-racking, but on the whole the lives of most of its simple and industrious inhabitants slip along with few incidents that unduly stimulate or depress the pulse. Summer and winter the same old mail boat from Leths steams into the harbor of Reykjavik every three weeks, but very rarely brings news that touches Iceland so closely as to make excitement. In fact the little island enjoys many of the advantages of civilization and avoids most of its drawbacks.—Christian Advocate.

The Modern Woman.
It was in a Lenox avenue subway train and a very tired and cross youngster of four, who had evidently spent the day shopping with his mother, was keeping the car in a turmoil by a little pastime of his own.

He sprang all over his mother's lap, at the same time keeping up a whimpering cry, "Mamma, mamma, mamma." This went on until an elderly man sitting next to him suddenly turned to the child with a "Have you a father?" The youngster, startled out of his imaginary grip, stopped crying and nodded his head. "Yes," "Well, for Heaven's sake, call him and give your mother a rest." The boy sat up like a ramrod and never let out another whimper.—N. Y. Sun.

Smuggling Popular.
Smuggling is still a fairly flourishing industry in England. According to the annual report, recently issued, of the commissioners of customs for the year ending last March, the number of detected attempts to smuggle dutiable goods during the past year was the largest recorded since 1895.

The quantities of tobacco, cigars and spirits seized were less than in the preceding year, but there was a considerable increase in the number of seizures and of persons fined, says Home Chat. No fewer than 3,104 persons were fined for smuggling, and the penalties recovered amounted to \$21,900. The tobacco and cigars seized amounted to 11,223 pounds and the foreign spirits to 82 gallons.

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A Hard Task.
A Chicago man tells of a resident of that city who had been unsuccessful in one venture after another. At last, however, he made a large sum of money by means of an invention in car wheels, and very soon thereafter his family, consisting of his wife and two young daughters were to be seen taking their daily outing in a motor car.

One day the three were being driven rapidly through the park, while a look of painful self-consciousness overpowered the features of the inventor's wife, as she sat bolt upright, looking straight before her. "Now, ma," came in clear tones from one of the daughters, whose keen face was alive with enjoyment, "now, ma, can't you toll back and not look as if the water was boiling over?"—Youth's Companion.

World's Oldest Republics.
So far as practical considerations go Switzerland is the oldest of surviving republics. Two puny republics, however, long antedate the Helvetic confederation and in strict accuracy one of these two must be the oldest republic of all now in existence.

One of them is the republic of San Marino in Italy, on Mount Titano, the oldest state in Europe and one of the smallest in the world. The other is the republic of Andorra in the Pyrenees, made independent by Charlemagne. No fixed date can be assigned to either of these, both are mediaeval relics, and San Marino may be identified even before the middle ages began.

Whalebone Worth Millions.
A century ago, when whalebone was worth no more than ten cents a pound, few vessels brought any home. From 1844 to the outbreak of the civil war the output averaged about 2,000,000 pounds annually, the greatest for one year being 5,992,800 pounds in 1883, and the price increased to one dollar a pound. Since 1880 there has been a steady decrease in the output. The total amount of whalebone landed in America in the course of the nineteenth century exceeded 90,000,000 pounds, worth at the present market valuation about \$450,000,000, a sum that would make the possessor one of the richest men in the world, if not the richest of all.

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Why Letters Are Unwritten.
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Taking No Chances.
Johnson (to wife)—"Well, Maria, I'm going to stay at home with you today and help you to tidy up the house. I'll tack down the carpets and hang up the pictures to begin with." Mrs. Johnson (to the children)—"Children, you may go over to grandma's and stay all day. (Aside) I know my husband is a deacon of the church, but for all that he's just as apt to hit his thumb with a hammer as any other man."—Tit-Bits.

Mamma Hunting Titles.
"I admit that I love you, Clarence," said the young heiress, "but I'll have to speak to mamma." "Eh?" said Clarence. "You mean I'll have to speak to her?" "No, I will. She'll be home from Europe to-morrow, where she's been for the last three months and she may have engaged me to some nobleman while she was there."

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"If you want to meet the limit of nerve," remarked a druggist, "you must keep a drug store. Most people seem to think the place is for public accommodation, without the necessity of any real patronage on their part. We have had a good many ferry requests, but one the other day capped the climax. It was raining hard and a woman we didn't know, who lived three blocks away, telephoned us to send her two two-cent postage stamps."

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE



HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Walking with God,
O, Master, let me walk with thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow of heart to move
By some clear winning word of love;
Touch me the wayward feet to stay,
And guide them in the homeward way.

Teach me thy patience still with those
In closer, dearer company.
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong,
In trust that triumphs over wrong.

In hope that sends a shining ray
Far down the future's broadening way;
In peace that only thou canst give,
With thee, O Master, let me live.

made him as truly a traitor as though
he had succeeded. What goes before
doing is more important for the doer
than what comes after.

There is more virtue in some men's
wanting to do than in others' doing.
No act is ever greater, or smaller, than
the motive behind it. The two miles
thrown into the treasury by the poor
widow were more highly praised than
larger gifts thrown in by others. Je-
sus saw so much in them because he
saw so much behind them. The divine
judgment of action is not based on re-
sults attained, but on principles ap-
plied. Let the principles applied in a
humble work have such a strong hold
on the soul that it would apply them
in a greater work there was an opportunity
for it, and in heaven's sight it will be
as though they were applied there. The
books of time only give men credit for
what they do. The books of eternity
give them credit for what they would
do. God not only sees what kind of
fruit the tree bears, but also the kind
of soil in which it grows and the kind
of fruit it would bear if the soil were
better.

Common things are made to serve a
religious purpose by bringing to the
use of them a religious motive. A re-
ligious motive brought to the use of
other common things will make them
serve a religious purpose also. Every-
thing with which the hand of man has
to do, the divine hand had to do with
first. He made the raw material, man
makes the finished product. The true
view to take of every legitimate work
is that it is an opportunity to help
complete the work of creation. The
right motive put into what we do will
give it something of the same look be-
longing to what He has done. The
great end of life is moral, and every
necessary work has a bearing on that
end.

There is vastly more for men in the
place of toil than health or wealth or
enjoyment. And the bow in the cloud
tells how to get it.

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN

Don't go into details in confessing
your sins. The Lord knows more about
them than you can remember.

Don't shout "Amen," unless you are
willing to back it up with what you
are and have. The Lord prefers ap-
proval that means something.

Don't try to attract the attention of
men in the discharge of your religious
duties. Such conduct only makes men
smile and the devil laugh aloud.
Don't for a moment imagine that you
are greater in the sight of the Lord be-
cause of your wealth, unless you use
your money in relieving the distress of
your fellow men.

Don't provide in your will for a
stained glass window for your church.
If you have deserved one when you die,
it will be placed there by your fellow
members, if they can afford it.

Don't give ostentatiously to the
heaven and overlook the needy in your
own city. The heathen may not have
heard of Christ, but your neighbors
have, and may want a practical demon-
stration of the religion he taught.

Don't rob widows and orphans and
then try to square yourself with God
by giving ten per cent of your plunder
to the church. Such money is
"tainted" in God's sight, and will not
avail you anything.

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN

Don't bring business and politics into
religion; rather put religion into them.

Don't miss the good things in a ser-
mon. They may not fit the other half
so well.

Don't plan what you will do on Mon-
day when the minister is asking God to
bless you.

Don't presume to direct your pastor
in the discharge of his duties unless
you want to create factions in the
church.

Don't forget that your conduct in
your business and social life, reflects
the amount of Christianity that you
really possess.

Don't subscribe to church funds a
dollar more than you can afford, think-
ing that if you fail to pay someone else
will make up the deficit.

Don't try to monopolize the pastor.
He belongs to the church as a whole,
though you may pay a larger part of
his salary than the others.

Short Meter Sermons.

Sanity is a good sign of a saint.
Real heroes never need to hire her-
selves.

The closer you get to men the nearer
you come to God.

One secret of sin's hold on us is our
hold on secret sins.

Love is the first word and the last in
the lexicon of religion.

The man who preaches for a salary
never gets anything else.

Lightheartedness never comes from
feeding on the flesh of life.

It takes more than smooth words to
smooth out life's rough places.

You hold a boy from power when you
protect him from pain and hardship.

PROSPERITY OF THE WICKED.

By Henry A. Cope.
"For I was envious at the foolish
when I saw the prosperity of the
wicked."—Ps. lxxiii, 3.

Some saints have lost a lot of sleep
worrying over the prosperity of the
wicked and some sinners have made
themselves ridiculous boasting over
their immunity from adversity. It has
seemed strange to the saints that the
Omnipotent, who hates sin, should al-
low so many of the good things of this
world to fall into the hands of the un-
worthy; if they had a chance they
could tell where they would be much
better bestowed.

It is true that there are many bad
men who have plenty of money, lands,
and other possessions; it is true that
there are many thoroughly good men
and women who do not have even as
much as they seem to need. But it also
is true that the snarling, clamorous
voice of envy ever is ready to assert
that a man must have sold his soul to
the evil one because he has secured
some measure of success.

The saints are not all poor; the sin-
ners are not all rich. Riches are not
at all an index to character or to
worth. The moral order of the universe
does not have to justify itself by the
precise and equitable division of dol-
lars. The indictment of Providence on
account of the prosperity of the wicked
simply indicates the tendency of us all
to measure all things by the money
standard.

Who is the prosperous man? There
is a world of difference between being
personally prosperous and being the
nominal possessor of things that are
prosperous in themselves. A poor kind
of a man may own a rich farm and a
man may be rich in himself while get-
ting his living off a poor farm or at
a poor job.

Prosperity must be measured by the
person and not by his possessions. We
answer the question, "How much is a
man worth?" By quoting figures and
bank account. But we know well that
many a man said to be worth millions
is actually not worth 10 cents in him-
self, is not in his own character add-
ing one mite to the world's wealth.

What are you, the real self, worth?
Is your life prosperous? Is your heart
getting richer? Are your sympathies
broadening, your ideas and hopes be-
coming worth more to you and to the
world? Even though you had all those
things which you envy others, would
not your prosperity still depend on
yourself? Can any other than your-
self make you essentially either richer
or poorer?

This is not a plea for men to be
content with poverty; to every man be-
longs that share of this world's things
which he shall earn by the investment
of himself in the world. Religion does
not mean the love of poverty nor the
lazy spinning of life's duties and re-
wards. The enlarging and enriching
of this world of things is the sacred
duty of every man.

But how foolish are we who judge
only by that which is on the surface,
who talk about the injustice of a world
in which bad men get so many good
things and fall to see that no bad man
ever came in sight of the real good of
anything, while no good man can be
hindered from or deprived of the en-
during and satisfying good of life.

The man himself is the secret of
prosperity or adversity. He deter-
mines whether his life shall be rich or
poor. Into the great game of life no el-
ement of chance enters; we are not the
puppets of blind forces which in malig-
nant sport lift us up or toss us down;
we will for ourselves whether we take
the good or lose it, whether we will
have heaven or let it go.

No man ever lived toward things
that are better, really sought the things
that are best, without enriching him-
self. No man, rich in friendship, beau-
ties, and the deep, quiet joys of life
ever had reason to envy the one who
had set his heart on things and thus
had bought them.

The thing to be coveted is character.
The prosperity first to be sought is
that which is personal. The standard
by which to measure men and their
success is a spiritual one. Today is not
a sentence from Jesus or a thought
from Emerson worth more to us than
any check that can be signed on Wall
street?

Pity the prosperity of any to whom
life consists in the abundance of things
possessed. Poor, destitute, naked, such
a man walks among his palaces and
treasures; empty and soon forgotten
he goes from life. Rich indeed is he
who, though he have not reason to lay
his head, sees the face of the infinite
Father, wins his brother's love, and to
whom belongs all the treasures of the
kingdom of heaven now.

RELIGIOUS VALUE OF THINGS.

By Pleasant Hunter.
I do set my bow in the cloud, and it
shall be for a token of a covenant be-
tween me and the earth.—Genesis ix,
13.

Noah has just been promised that
the earth shall never again be de-
stroyed by a flood. The promise is
sealed—the seal being the rainbow. A
common thing is thus made to serve
a religious purpose by associating a re-
ligious ideal therewith.

There is a principle here which, ap-
plied by man in the everyday work of
life, would give that work a larger
meaning for many than it now has.
The reason for doing always deter-
mines the value of doing. Everything
depends upon motive. He who tries his
best to do, but fails, deserves the same
praise or blame as though he had done.
Abraham did not get possession of the
promised land, but he put into his at-
tempt of getting a spirit which made it
as worthy as though he had gotten.
Benedit Arnold did not succeed in
betraying his country, but the con-
summation of the act in his own soul

demand for the product, it is a clear case. If there is
local demand, while transportation cuts small fig-
ure in the cost of the product, it may pay. Those things
settle themselves when men of means are weaned of
speculation abroad and are satisfied with modest returns
of money invested at home.

PLEASURE IMPOSES YOKE OF IRON.

By Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

Consider that all schemes of living
based on pleasure, sensual delights
or worldliness impose on men a yoke
of iron. If the biography of op-
tiscureans tells us anything, if the lamp
of experience throws any light on the
path of life, then the way of worldly
pleasure is a thorny way, a steep
path, and pleasure's yoke is a yoke
of iron. Strangely enough, if many
people were to serve Christ with all
their heart and soul, they would exhibit
the same traits in the book of martyrs.

The time has come when some speak of the big, splen-
did virtues of a former generation as old-fashioned vir-
tues. Well, the old-fashioned flowers in a mother's gar-
den are the sweetest flowers that ever grew. We never
will outgrow the virtues of our fathers; that were rooted
in faith, matured on courage, illustrated in a struggle for
liberty, and compacted in the laws and institutions of
the land. These poor, silly, restless folk that want to
cast off the yoke and faith of their fathers choose yokes
of iron. They want an easy yoke. But when it is too
late they find the yoke is iron, and that the shoulders
are worn raw, that the feet are cut, and the heart is
broken, and that hope is dead.

GHOSTS DOMINATE THE WORLD.

By Rev. Dr. Frank Crane.

In Ibsen's play, "Ghosts," Mrs. Alving
claims, upon discovering the evil bent of her
son, and realizing that it is traceable to the
father, that she seems to hear ghosts. Ex-
tending her thought, she adds that she feels
that her own so-called principles are but
ghosts. Ghosts, she cries, fill the earth, thick
as the sands of the sea; she sees them between
the lines of the newspaper, they dominate the
world—ghosts of dead creeds, dead passions, dead con-
victions. Ibsen was more than a morbid breaker of con-
ventions—he was a master and knew life. He perceived
the truth that men's minds are controlled not by reason
so much as by the long gray armies of vanished reasons;
not by living, intelligent convictions so much as by the
crystallized power of dead convictions; not by voluntary
will, but by automatic institutions.

We are born into a nag-ridden world. We find all the
prices of life mortgaged by our fathers' fears. We are
bidden to conform or die. To revolt wildly at all of this
is folly; for the ghosts are too strong for us, and we
fight as they who beat the air, only to make ourselves
ridiculous. But the way to freedom is to find the truth
and sell it not, to cling to it, to follow it unwaveringly,
better, to find, love and follow that strong Son of God,
who is truth's self. Following Him we come ever into
wider chambers, and last to freedom.

AN EXTINCT ANIMAL.

The Saber Toothed Tiger Was a
Formidable Creature.

The most remarkable of all the ex-
tinct feline animals are those known
to naturalists as the saber toothed cats
or tigers, a group comprising the
greater part of all the fossil forms.
They date back to the earliest times of
which we know anything about the
family in North America and reach
down to the time of man himself. A
large and powerful species described
from the Indian Territory by Cope
lived contemporaneously with the hairy
mammoth, as evidenced by the com-
ingling of their skeletons. There can
be little or no question but that the
hairy mammoth was contemporaneous
with man in North America as well
as in Europe. Its geological range is
from the close of the eocene to the lat-
ter part of the pleistocene.

The chief peculiarity of the animal
is the extraordinary elongated canine
teeth. The tail is of unusual length
and the legs are short. The animal
measures about seven feet in length
aside from the tail. The lower jaws
have a downward projection in front,
due to a flange-like widening of the
jawbone, which doubtless served as a
protection to the teeth, preventing their
injury or loss. In some of the larger
forms from South America this flange
was not present, while the canine
teeth were even more elongated than
is the case with this species, attaining
a length of over six inches and pro-
truding far below the jaws when
closed.

Two Tragedies.

A poet had a wife and the wife had
little to eat. After several weeks of
failure to get money wherewith to pur-
chase food she ran away with a cab
driver who owned his outfit and acted
as though he owned the city.

"The blow will kill him," cried peo-
ple. "She has ruined his career."
It didn't kill him, for he turned his
sorrow into a sonnet that he sold for
\$5, and reviewers said that the font of
inspiration had at last been opened to
him.

A man's wife deserted him, and the
neighbors were more interested than
he was.

"Poor fellow," they said, "it will drive
him to drink."

It did, for he was one who never lost
an opportunity, and his wife was a
strict teetotaler.—New York Sun.

Exiled Forever.

The gray-haired man, tall and digni-
fied, stood on the deck of the outward-
bound steamer trying vainly to control
the tears that coursed down his worn
and haggard cheeks. "Alas," he sighed
as the ship moved slowly from the dock,
"I shall never see this, my old home,
again!"

"What was your sin," asked the sym-
pathetic passenger, "that it is punished
by external exile?"

"Sir," answered the tearful man pe-
thetically, "it was not sin, it was folly. I
was a judge at the baby show."—
Florida Times Union.

Much that passes for patience is sim-
ply laziness.

No idle person recognizes the rights
of busy people.

MAKING BUSINESS OF BENEVOLENCE.

By John D. Rockefeller.

It takes a practical mind to make a
fortune. Men have often said in
my hearing, "Oh, how I wish I were
rich! If I had money I should do this
great work or that." Now, those men
will never be rich. They haven't got
the purpose and practical bent of
mind for it. They think of the fruits
of victory without the struggle. It
is necessary to fix the mind pretty
firmly upon the making of money be-
fore it is possible to plan its spending.
I remember clearly when the financial
plan—if I may call it so—of my life
was formed. I was in Ohio, under the
ministration of a dear old minister
who preached, "Get money; get it hon-
estly, and then give it wisely." I wrote
that down in a little book. I have
the little book yet, with that writing
in it. I have tried ever since to "get
money honestly and to give it wisely."

There is a great deal of folly about in the distri-
bution of benevolence. If substance is a trust, then it
is very serious business, this matter of dispensing it. One
can't simply get rid of it and have a free conscience.
A responsibility attaches to the distribution. I have an
idea on that point, to this effect: Let us have benevo-
lent trusts—corporations to manage the business of be-
nevolence.

SMALL TOWN IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.

By Milton Starr.

Some people in happy circumstances are un-
happy. Many who are better off in their small
town would like to live in a large one. Big-
ness does not mean happiness. It does not
insure content, which anywhere is essential to
happiness. The town of 3,000 almost any-
where in the agricultural regions of this coun-
try is more favorable as a place of residence
than is the average town of 50,000 or larger.
It is cleaner and healthier. It has a better class of peo-
ple. The average of intelligence and of character is
higher. If the small town is without saloons it has that
distinct advantage over others, large and small, which
have, and the larger towns usually have the saloons and
the evils which conglomerate about it. The small town
has no considerable vicious element, whereas that ele-
ment rules many of the larger towns. The air of the
small town is clear and pure; that of the big town some-
times is loaded with smoke and soot and burdened with
the bad odors of dirty streets. The small town has as
good schools, as good churches, as good teachers, and as
good preachers, and recognition in the home and society
does not depend so much upon money. There is less
mobility and dissipation. There is a juster recog-
nition of personal worth. At the same time the con-
veniences and luxuries of life are to be enjoyed, and liv-
ing is cheaper.

The word that is to be spoken to the people of the
small town is the word of appeal to make the best of
natural advantage. If they are to go into manufactures,
economy dictates what they must be. If abundant raw
materials exist and if there is practically unlimited local

IN THE WASTE-BASKET.

The recent death of Miss Julia Bry-
ant, the daughter of William Cullen
Bryant, has called forth a number of
remembrances of the poet and his fam-
ily. Although always kindly, Bryant
was not a man of winning personality.
He was too dignified. But at home
he could unbend; with his children and
their intimate friends he could occa-
sionally even romp. With strange chil-
dren the poet, perhaps being a little
shy of them, became even more than
usually dignified, with the result of re-
fusing them to solemn and hopeless
good behavior.

"My always, in my infantile mind,"
confessed a lady who knew him slight-
ly in her childhood, "connected him
vaguely with the Old Testament, and
revered him accordingly. Such a beard
and such a brow were his as I knew
only in Biblical illustrations depicting
Moses and Jeremiah. It would
have shocked me, I am sure, to see
him laugh."

With another little girl, whom he
knew better, however, he often laughed,
and used to perch her on his desk to
listen to her amusing chatter. When
he had had enough of it, and wished to
resume his writing, he would put her
in the big waste paper basket, carry it
outdoors, and merrily tip her out on the
grass.

His own girls were at that time
grown up, but it was a method of clos-
ing a conversation first practiced upon
them. Sometimes, too, he used the
same receptacle to hold a daughter too
small to be overconversational, but
large enough to insistently demand
amusement. Dumped in among the
scraps, she would be happy for a long
time, crooning to herself and tearing
bits of paper into smaller bits.

Not until the crooning stopped did
her father need to give her any further
attention, but silence was a signal not
to be disregarded, for it meant that she
was, by no means figuratively, exercis-
ing her literary taste upon his latest
discarded poem. Her opinion it was
never possible to extract; but the poem
it was—more or less chewed—and it
was removed from her mouth as rap-
idly as possible, and the little lady sup-
plied with some other plaything less
tempting or more digestible.

The Common Danger.

We have been used to hear that
while the fear of dangerous negroes
made it hard for white children in the
South to get to school, the negro chil-
dren were not in danger, and going to
school without fear or risk had no
that account an educational advantage
over the white children. A Southern
woman who writes to the American
Magazine about race relations in the
South touches on this point to say that
the dangerous negroes are dangerous to
all women and girls, white or black,
that the negro children go to school in
groups, as the white children do, and
that the negro women, like white wom-
en, in the South recognize that it is
not safe to go far from home unpro-
tected. This statement has probability
in its favor, and for various reasons
sounds true. It was worth making,
the more so that we do not remember

"I suppose you had the six best sell-
ers with you at the season's."
"No, but I had the six best sellers
the greater part of the time."—Houston
Post.

MY GARDEN



there is necessarily great waste. If
I could get plenty of labor at the nick
of time, and had storage facilities, I
could not much more per acre."

Retarues from Cottonwood Trees.

At a recent meeting of the South-
western Horticultural Society of Iowa,
a gentleman of good reputation made
an interesting statement with refer-
ence to the profits of timber culture on
the Western prairies. Twenty years
ago he planted a row of cottonwood
slips four feet apart and half a mile
long along the highway fronting his
farm. The trees grew tall and thrifty,
and as they attained large size drew
upon his farm field adjoining for a
width of three rods, occupying thus
about three acres of land. Last fall
and winter all but one hundred of the
trees were cut and from them was
made 32,000 feet of serviceable lum-
ber, board measure, and 250 cords of
wood. The lumber sold for \$15 per
thousand and the wood was worth
\$2.25 per cord, or a cash value for the
lumber grown on these three acres of
\$1,042, or \$347.50 per acre, making
an annual income of \$17.37 per acre for
each of the twenty years. It should be
stated in this connection that these
trees grew upon the loose soil of the
Missouri slope, a soil where the cotton-
wood tree finds its most perfect de-
velopment, and we do not believe the
above record could be duplicated upon
the average prairie soils of the West.

Poultry Experiments.

The Maine station house for laying
hens is fully described in a bulletin
issued by the experiment station at
Orono, and the advantage of the house
30 feet wide over the narrow ones are
shown by experience to be: Economy in
construction, ease of management and
greater comfort of the birds.

Following a description of the port-
able brooder-houses is a discussion of
their use in winter, when they would
otherwise have been unoccupied. Two
hundred and seventy pullets were put
into sixteen of these houses and kept
there from November to March, inclu-
sive. They were in good health during
the winter, laid freely, but not as well
as their mates in the large houses. The
food they ate cost \$176, and they laid
1,067 dozen eggs, which sold for \$348,
leaving \$172 to pay for taking care
of them, which was done in connection
with other work, and did not consume
a great deal of time.

The desirability of locating the yards
on the north, rather than the south
side of the open-front houses, and the
inadequacy of the growth of plants in
ordinary yards as a source of green
summer food, are shown.

The dangers from the too free use of
muculent food in winter, and the great
value of good clover hay as part of the
daily food throughout the year, are
urged as matters of consequence.

Experiences with four different meth-
ods of feeding young chicks are given,
and the station ration for laying hens
is described.

An experiment, in which whole corn
is compared with cracked corn in the
ration for laying hens, is reported. A
thousand hens were employed in the
test, which so far has extended from
November to May, and the data shows
conclusively that there are no advan-
tages to be gained by cracking the corn.

Apple Scab.

An ever present and very generally
neglected pest of the orchard is the fun-
gous disease, apple scab, or "black
spot," as it is sometimes called. The
disease, says a Maine bulletin, has been
so frequently described as to be per-
fectly familiar. Spraying is effective
in securing a crop of fruit relatively
free from this disease, even in those
seasons when the scab is most preva-
lent.

For several years the conditions have
been such that the fruit has been rel-
atively free from scab, and as a re-
sult many growers who took up the
practice of spraying some years ago
have gradually ceased to spray. It
should be said, however, that this neg-
lect is wholly comparable to the neg-
lect which permits the lapse of a fire
insurance policy. It might be unneo-
cessary to spray to secure a crop of fair
fruit one year, or even two or three
years in succession; but when the un-
favorable season does come, if spray-
ing has been neglected, there is fre-
quently a needless loss of several hun-
dred barrels of fruit in orchards of
average size.

The fact has been clearly demon-
strated that, in a bad season, there was
a difference of 50 per cent in the amount
of perfect fruit upon sprayed and un-
sprayed trees, the best results being
obtained from the use of Bordeaux mix-
ture. In other words, trees not spray-
ed gave on three successive years .1,
.9 and 33.2 per cent of the fruit free
from scab, while the same years an
equal number of trees sprayed with
eau celeste (copper sulphate, carbo-
nate of soda and ammonia) gave 53.8,
30.1 and 72.8 per cent, respectively.

The third year Bordeaux mixture
was used and gave still better results
—70.9 per cent of the fruit being free
from scab.

From these and similar results ob-
tained all over the country it is evi-
dent that spraying has ceased to be an
experiment as a means of controlling
certain orchard diseases. The results
above cited have been repeatedly con-
firmed both at this station and else-
where. Reference is made to the sub-
ject at this time only to emphasize the
importance of using precautionary
measures. Even though there be no
crop of fruit, the increased vigor of
the trees as a result of clean, healthy
foliage will far more than repay the
cost of spraying. This spraying with
Bordeaux mixture should be done first
before the buds burst, and again im-
mediately after the blossoms fall, if
but two treatments are to be given. If
the season is very wet, however, at
least four treatments at intervals of
two or three weeks are found to be ad-
vantageous.

Celery a Profitable Crop.

Some garden crops make enormous
returns, and if one is so situated as to
be able to market the stuff, it is apt
to be the most profitable line of crop
growing. About celery growing a Tex-
as man says:
"From one crop of celery on one
acre of ground, set four inches in the
drill and rows three feet apart, or 68,
600 sets, I cleared over \$2,000 net. (I
paid \$10 per acre for the land, part-
ly improved, eight years ago.) It costs
me about \$100 for commercial and
barnyard fertilizer to bring an acre
of celery to fruition in sixty days. It
costs me about \$140 per acre to cul-
tivate and market one crop of celery."
It is estimated that the total cost of
producing an acre of celery is \$200. I
sell my celery on an average of 50 cents
a bunch and on an average of 40 cents
per dozen bunches. I have three acres
in celery, produce four crops a year,
and have ready sale for all I can
gather; but as it matures very rapidly

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 12

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A \$2 following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Subscribers take Notice

On and after the first day of January, 1908, the subscription price of the **AVANCE** will be \$1.50 per year payable in advance. The price of paper is higher than ever before known, and the cost of all material used in the printing business has advanced to such an extent that this action is an imperative necessity if the paper is to be kept even self sustaining, to say nothing of any profit. All subscriptions received before January 1st, whether new or renewals will be at \$1.00 per year.

A new advertising schedule will also be made for the coming year.

Every subscriber to the **AVANCE** is requested to look at the date on his paper this week, and to read the notice above.

For fire insurance see **E. W. Brink**. Be in the lookout for Hathaway's new stock of Xmas goods.

G. W. Marsh of Holly is visiting his sister, Mrs. Hadley.

Go to C. J. Hathaway for Edison phonographs and records.

Men's mackinaw jackets \$1.50 sold for \$2.75. Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

The prices are as small as the assortment is large at Sorenson's Furniture store.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Men's and boy's heavy winter caps 21 cents at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

Give me your order for a nice song bird for Xmas. Come and see what I have to offer. **VICTOR SALLING**.

Mercury registered at two degrees below zero yesterday morning and we had about three inches of snow.

Remarkably fine goods at a remarkably low price at Sorenson's Furniture store.

FOR SALE—A pair of heavy sleighs as good as new. Price \$15. N. P. Olson.

FOR SALE—A span of good ponies good drivers and good workers. cheap for cash. H. Funck, Pere Cheney.

Men's fleeced underwear 35 cents at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

FOR SALE—A fine young team, half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers, sound and all right. O. PALMER.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the **AVANCE** office.

Wool socks 12 1/2 cents. Wool pants worth \$2 now 49 cents. How is that? Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

FOR SALE—N 1/2 of 8 E X Sec. 32 Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Day & Powers, Springfield, Mich.

A few cases of measles in mild form are reported in the village. Take good care of the kids and avoid their catching cold.

Ladies' fine handkerchiefs 2, 4, and 7 cents, all worth three times as much Bell's men's heavy fleeced shirts 35c. at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

Every farmer should own a modern feed cooker, large enough to heat water at killing time, or to cook all the hogs want before, and can be used in the house or out doors. We have one but little used, good as new, enquire at this office.

Our city fathers have installed two more street lamps on Michigan Ave. at the intersections of Peninsula Ave. and Cedar street.

Xmas neckwear, gloves, shirts, mufflers, fancy vests, umbrellas, sweaters, all yours at about 1/2 off former price. Bell's fur coats, mittens, caps at any reasonable offer. Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

WANTED—10 cedar cutters, 3 cts unpeeled posts. 5 cents ties in round. Board \$4 week. Good place. Come immediately. Dickinson's Ranch near Lovell.

LOST—Saturday evening somewhere on "main street" a gold belt pin. Finder will kindly return same at Mrs. M. Hanson and receive reward.

We begin a continued story in this issue, in supplement form, which will be duplicated for four successive weeks. It is headed "Sale of State Tax Lands," and will be perused with interest by all taxpayers. Read it very carefully and see if any of your lands are included in the

Ladies furs and muffs at from \$1.60 Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

A Garland Air Tight Heater for sale. Price \$10. A bargain for some one. Inquire at this office.

Members of the W. R. C. take notice. Election of officers at the next regular meeting, Sat. 14. All members are requested to be present.

Shoes for men, ladies and children at a saving of 25 cents 50% Bell's at Gaylord.

The change from warm spring showers Monday, to snow blizzards Tuesday, was more than enough to effect the temper of a saint.

Canary Birds—Imported Hara Canaries, St. Andrewsburg Canaries, English Canaries, also many other kinds of song and fancy birds for sale. Victor Salling.

Edgar Dyer was with the Buckley Independent Base Ball Club during the season. He pitched 47 games and lost 5.

Canvas Gloves 4, 7 and 9 cents at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

LOST—A ladies pocket book with about \$4 in money. Finder please return to this office and receive reward.

Our holiday stock—highest in quality—broadest in variety—fairest in price, at Sorenson's furniture store.

Boy's knee pants at 15 cents at Bell's big sale. Boys' waists all sizes 15 cents at Bell's big sale. Ladies' kimono in the newest oriental patterns, \$1.25 value now 86c at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

Notice our supplement this week, giving a list of the lands in Crawford County to be sold for the tax of 1908 and previous years. Do not destroy it until you are certain that none of your lands are included.

Men's fine suits all to match, coat pants and vest for \$2.79 at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge 352, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers for the ensuing term: N. G., Marie Jensen; V. G., Carrie Pratt; Sec'y, Anna Isenbauer; Treas., Esther Kraus.

The Valthalla Club met last Friday evening at the home of Miss Goldie E. Pond; a very enjoyable evening was spent and a dainty lunch served. The girls are very busy with their play, which they will have during the Christmas holidays. Watch for the date.

Ladies hose 6 and 8 cents, men's 4 and 7 cents Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian church will have an Experience social at the home of Mrs. O. R. Filkins on Wednesday evening Dec. 10th. An invitation is extended to all who care to earn a little money and come and tell their experience. Light refreshments will be served.

Crawford Hive, 690, L. O. T. M. M. elected the following officers at their last meeting: Commander, Emma Amos; Lieut. Com., Bertha Oake; R. K., Anna Isenbauer; F. K., Clara Taylor; Chaplain, Belle Crandall; M. at A., Margaret Burton; Sergeant, Amanda Tyler; Sentinel, Rose Ballou; Picket, Saloma Simpson; Organist, Grace Filkins.

Trunks and traveling bags, suit cases at cut prices at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

We have received 100 books from the state library, to use for six months in the Grayling township library. These books are free of charge and every one is invited to read them. Library open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings 6 to 8 and Saturday afternoon 2 to 5 o'clock.

Mrs. WINSLOW, Librarian. Don't come to us, if you want a white buckwheat flour (of corn flour and wheat) But if you want the pure, dark, old-fashioned article, we have it. Milled so as to retain the sweet honey flavor of the old-fashioned buckwheat cake. Try a 10 pound sack at 43 cents today. Guaranteed Pure. South Side Market. S. S. Phelps, Prop.

Have you been at the big sale now in progress at Bell's? Everybody should go to Bell's. The big sale is in full blast and clothing, shoes, furnishings, fur coats and etc., are now to be had at less than wholesale prices. Bell of Gaylord.

Word is received here from St. Louis, Mo., that Mrs. J. L. Hannes had undergone a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor, and was lying in a condition absolutely hopeless. Her many personal friends here will mourn her loss.

Word is received here of the sudden death, yesterday, of Charles Coleman at Bay City. He was a M. C. Conductor and formerly resided here and returned to Bay City last spring on account of failing health.

After an investigation of the affairs of the Chelsea bank and State Treasurer Glazier, Governor Warner has asked the resignation of that officer who flatly refused, claiming that the state was amply secured for every dollar of its money, which would be paid as well as all depositors in full. The friends of the governor think they see politics in the move.

A letter from Rev. A. C. Kildegaard announces that he will be home in time for the regular services in the Danish Lutheran church. He is happy that he reached his father's bedside before his death, who though very weak, retained his clear mind until the end and passed over the river with prayers of thanksgiving, and uttered blessings for his wife and children.

Will Not Give out of Business.

It has been the talk of several counties that Bell's store has been closed during the past few days in order to take inventory, and mark down stock preparing for the grandest Bargain Festival this part of the country has ever seen. Wednesday morning Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock the doors were reopened, and 10 minutes later had to be locked on account of the jam that were on hand as early as 6.45 a. m. But is it a wonder? Everybody knows BELL and his honorable business career. When he says that Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings, Furs and etc., must go at any old price because we need the money to pay our bills, you can bet dollars to doughnuts it's so. Now good people, Bell must sacrifice his immense stock to raise \$5,645 to pay his honest debts, and his loss is your gain.

Let all else go. Come to this grand Bargain Feast and get your share of all the good things that are being slaughtered without mercy or regard as to their real value. It's on everybody's tongue that "if you buy of Bell, you're buying well," and shrewd shoppers have found it out.

We might go on and write a whole book about this grandest of all sales, but spend 5 minutes in the store, and you can grasp more quickly the wonderful enormity of the money saving opportunity at your very door. Why, it would pay you to borrow money at 7%, then come to Bell's and purchase your wants and double your money.

Remember well that no reasonable offer will be refused, as the money must be raised. Sale will continue until these \$5,645 dollars are in Bell's till, and if you let the chance slip it is your unpardonable fault. FREE, so you will always remember this extraordinary sale, we will sweeten things up by presenting every customer with a box of French chocolates. Tell the good news to your friends, they will bless you. Make no mistake, look for the Big Yellow Banner, and you are right. Is it not a grand chance to purchase suits, overcoats, shoes, rubbers, underwear of all kinds at less than cost of raw material. BELL, Gaylord, Wolverine.

A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, Mount Vernon, Mo., says: "My children were afflicted with a cough resulting from measles, my wife with a cough that had prevented her sleeping more or less for five years, and Warner's White Wine of Tar has cured them all." For sale at Central Drug Store.

You are cordially invited to join with us in celebrating SABO day in our store. It promises to be a big event. SABO BLEND Coffee will be served FREE to everybody, experts will tell how it is roasted and blended how we should make it, etc; they will also tell us why it is better than the other medium priced coffees. You should not fail to drop in, if but for a few minutes on Saturday, Dec. 14. Salling Hanson Co., Grayling.

Imperative business calling us to Chicago last week, prevented our attendance at the Farmers' Institute, which we regret, but are glad to know that the meeting was a pronounced success in every respect, showing the increasing interest in agriculture in this county. The re-election of S. B. Brott as president proves that his work was satisfactory for the past year, and but a well deserved compliment.

He Fought at Gettysburg.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Bitters have done me more good than any medicine I ever took. For several years I had stomach trouble, and paid out much money for medicine to little purpose, until I began taking Electric Bitters. I would not take \$500 for what they have done for me." Grand tonic for the aged and for female weaknesses. Great alternative and body builder; best of all for lame back and weak kidneys. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis druggist. 50c

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath December 6, 1907. Preaching services 10.30 a. m. Subj: "The day we live in." Esther 4: 14. Sabbath School at 11.45 a. m. C. E. meeting, Sunday evening at 6 p. m. Evening service at 7.00. Subject, "Where do we stand?" Matt. 20: 6. T. C. C. of Presbyterian church meets every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. Cottage Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7.00 p. m. with Miss Williams Bible Study class Friday at 6 p. m. with Miss Williams.

Sabbath morning Dec. 22nd, there will be a union service of the Sunday school and congregation at 10.30. Parents are requested to help their children to make an extra effort to be at the church at 10.15 in order that the class books may be marked before the regular service. Subject, the "Two Stars," which will be interesting to the parents as well as the children. Parents come and let us be children too. Evening services Dec. 22. Subject, "The Joy of Christmas time."

All are cordially invited to attend these services. Bring your friends and spend an hour in worship.

REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

Told in a few Words.

Chas. Casselton, of Cumberland, Wyoming, says he had the worst cough a man ever had and cured it in a few days with Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar. For sale at Central drug store.

Get the best for Christmas!

Come and look at our fine Holiday display, it is seldom that you have such a chance. So much goodness, so much variety, so much beauty, so much style and all at the fairest prices.

You will find your wants, and a pleasure to buy at

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE.

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.



Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence Gates, etc., guaranteed first class. Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free.

UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President. H. L. COX, Vice President. HARRY J. COX, Cashier. DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account **One Dollar!** Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } COUNTY OF CRAWFORD } ss. Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Fayette P. Richardson, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, of said county, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the 15th day of October A. D. 1907, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet on Monday the 19th day of December A. D. 1907 and on Wednesday the 15th day of April A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of those days at the residence of George Hartman, in the township of South Branch in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Oct. 29, A. D. 1907.

GEORGE HARTMAN
JAMES F. CRANE
Commissioners.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Having the tax roll for 1907, I am ready to receive taxes every day from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. A. P. W. Becker, treas. Grayling township.

Notice to Taxpayers.

I will receive taxes at my office in Frederic on Saturday of each week. Geo. A. Collen, treasurer of Frederic township.

A Hard Debt to Pay.

"I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid off," writes G. S. Clark of Westfield, Iowa, "for my rescue from death, by Dr. King's New Discovery. Both lungs were so seriously affected that death seemed imminent, when I commenced taking New Discovery. The ominous dry, hacking cough quiet before the first bottle was used, and two more bottles made a complete cure." Nothing has ever equalled New Discovery for coughs, colds and all throat and lung complaints. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis, druggist. 50c.

Buying days from now until Christmas!

These are Buying days for Xmas Shoppers. Every day is valuable, with only a short time to do your selecting.

Early buyers receive many advantages—chief among them being finest choice of selection and avoidance of the crowds of last day shopping.

Our stock of Christmas goods in every department was never so complete, so beautiful, so cheap, so again, come early.

Here are some Xmas opportunities from among the Mens', Womens' and Childrens' wearables:

Mens' Neckwear and Mufflers in the new shapes and colorings.

Mens' Smoking Jackets, House Slippers, Gloves and everything in the ready-to-wear line, in endless variety. Come and select what you want and we will lay it away for you.

Holiday Suspenders; one pair in a box.

Womens' Waists in the new plaids and plain colors.

Special prices on Fur Boas.

The largest line of Xmas Handkerchiefs ever shown in the city.

Jackets, Sweaters, Gloves and Skirts.

Linen Scarfs, Towels, Lunch cloths and Dollies, make a useful gift.

Why not get the boy a new suit or overcoat for Christmas? We have a splendid selection at very lowest prices.

Boys' and Girls' Gloves, Caps, Leggings, Coats and all most economically priced.

Ladies' Holiday aprons in Lawn or Swiss, plain or dotted, with lace or ribbon trimmings, at 25c. to 75c.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Christmas!

Presents for Young and Old!

Do not buy until you inspect my large up-to-date line of Jewelry, such as Locketts and Chains, Fobs, Bracelets, Scarfs, Hat- and Beauty-Pins, Cuff Buttons, Solid Gold Rings, Ladies' Watches, Mounted Combs. Also Sterling and plated Silver Ware, Carving Sets, Clocks and Hand Painted China. Do not forget my Fountain Pens and Phonographs and Records. My prices are right, and have not been raised for the occasion. Call and be convinced!

Yours for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optometrist, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store
N. J. OLSON
PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

EAT

Queen City Sweets

The Candy in the White Boxes.

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

The Avalanche

G. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1929.

BIG CRIME WAVE IN ST. JOSEPH

Twenty Hold-Ups, One Murder and Three Suicides in Single Day.
There were twenty hold-ups by masked men, one man was killed and three persons committed suicide in St. Joseph, Mo., during a recent twenty-four hour period. The police force has been put in a state of alarm. The police have been issued with special orders to arrest all suspicious persons found on the streets after midnight and the police station is being filled with suspects. Because he refused to pay for a round of drinks James B. Duncan was struck on the head by J. B. Duncan, son of a prominent Democratic politician. Stevens fell dead. Duncan surrendered. While guests were assembling for a reception at the home of W. F. Hacker, Edith Wiser, employed by Hacker, drank champagne and died a few minutes later. William Sparks, a locomotive engineer, in spite of the protests of his wife and five children, cut his throat, lying half an hour later. F. M. Fyvere, a farmer, swallowed carbolic acid in the presence of his family and died.

ASCENDS IN BIG KITE AIRSHIP

Lieutenant Selfridge Makes Flight in Bell's Invention.
The tetrahedral kite Cygnet, the airship invention of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, made a successful ascent above the waters of the Bras O'R Lakes, C. B., where Prof. Bell's summer home and experimental laboratory are located. Carrying Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the United States army, the big kite sailed aloft with remarkable ease and maintained its poise without accident, while it was towed along above the water by a small steam launch. To the group of experimenters associated with Prof. Bell this performance of the kite was regarded as entirely satisfactory. Thus far the Cygnet has not been furnished with a motor for self-propulsion, although a space for such a motor was provided.

CAN FIND NO WORK IN TEXAS.

Hundreds of Immigrants Will Be Sent Back to Europe.
The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies have issued orders not to ticket any more home-seeking immigrants for the southwestern gateway until industrial and financial conditions in the Texas country are improved. This is the result of unloading in Galveston several hundred aliens who, not being able to find work, have become public charges. There are 500 of these scattered over the State, who will have to be returned to Europe at the expense of the steamship companies and nearly 600 more arrived the other day.

FIND PROFIT IN HIGHER WAGES.

Independent Coke Operators Decide to Employ Only Americans.
Independent coke operators of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville district have decided to increase the price of producing coke by increasing the price of their workmen. The day of the foreigner has passed, and hereafter none but American-born or naturalized citizens of the United States will be employed about the 20,000 acres of the independent operators. To these Americans will be paid higher wages than was paid to the foreigners, but the operators expect to decrease the cost of production.

Train Bandit Bares Theft.

Peter F. Hoffer, who is said to have been an agent of Secret Service Agent William J. Hoffer and is now held in San Francisco on a charge of larceny, has secured a confession from John Worthington of complicity in the robbery of the Great Northern train in Montana several months ago. In which between \$50,000 and \$60,000 in coin and currency was stolen.

Peculiar Damage Suit.

Miss Fanny Silver alleges that a sledge hammer flew off its handle and struck her in the face, breaking her nose and knocking out two teeth, in a suit for \$10,000 damages against the losses of the New American theater, New York. The hammer was wielded by the heroine of the play in defending herself from the villain.

Crime Rules in New York.

That more burglaries and robberies have occurred in New York during the last thirty days than in any other period in the history of the city is the statement of the agents of half a dozen burglary insurance companies. The loss amounted to \$15,900,000.

Passes Race Separation Bill.

By a vote of 15 to 10, with four members absent, the "Jim Crow" measure providing for separate coaches and waiting rooms for the white and negro races was passed by the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature.

New York's Blue Sunday.

New York has had its first "blue" Sunday, amusements of all kinds being closed. The movement is under way to modify the law so that some forms of amusements will be permitted.

Oscar II. of Sweden Dead.

Gustave V. has taken oath as King of Sweden while the whole nation is bowed in grief for the death of Oscar II.

Call for Republican Convention.

The official call for the Republican national convention, to be held in Chicago June 16, has been issued at Washington.

Either Taft or Roosevelt.

Walter Wellman in a dispatch from Washington says that President Roosevelt will accept a renomination by the Republican convention in case the nomination of Taft, which he greatly desires, is found to be impossible.

Closing of Kansas City Bank.

The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., failed to open its doors Thursday, and is in the hands of the national bank examiner. The bank is one of the oldest there and is the largest financial institutions in the city.

Japs Stop Coolie Exodus.

Rodolphe Lemieux, Canadian minister of labor, held a long conference with Viscount Hayashi, minister of foreign affairs in Tokio. He received verbal assurances of the limitation of Japanese emigration. He will be given full details of plans on his first trip to control.

Five Years for Wife Beater.

Five years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 is the penalty John Nathan must serve for wife beating. The sentence—the maximum provided by the law—was imposed by Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court in New York.

AMBASSADOR SUMMONED HOME.

Asked to Give Inside Facts to the Mikado.
Ambassador Akai has been summoned to leave his post in Japan to explain personally and in detail the precise situation in this country in regard to Japanese immigration. When this mission has been fulfilled he is to return to Washington. The ambassador has been making a careful inquiry, on his own account, and through the various Japanese consular officers, into the extent of the reported feeling toward Japanese immigrants in certain sections of the United States. Baron Ishii, one of the secretaries of the Japanese interior, has made an investigation, not only in California, Oregon and Washington, but also in British Columbia, upon which he has based a special report to his government. It is believed that the intention of the Japanese government in summoning Viscount Akai to Japan is to obtain from him information which Baron Ishii could not have acquired during his short stay in America regarding the attitude of the administration, with special reference to the measures recently adopted by Japan to restrict the departure of the coals element for America. Japan also desires a forecast of the likelihood of legislation for the exclusion of the Japanese. At the embassy it is stated that Viscount Akai probably will leave Washington for Tokyo by way of San Francisco or Victoria in about a fortnight, a fact which he has communicated to the President and Secretary Root. There is no intimation that he is not to return to Washington.

MRS. BRADLEY SET FREE.

Jury Holds Her Not Guilty of Murder of Ex-Senator.
"Not guilty" was the verdict rendered by the jury in the case of Mrs. Bradley, charged with the murder of former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, at a hotel in that city Dec. 8, 1900. Amid the applause of a crowd that filled the courtroom, Mrs. Bradley, her eyes tear-dimmed, was discharged from custody. Throughout the deliberations the jury, into whose hands the case was given by Justice Stafford in United States Circuit Court, stood 11 to 1 for acquittal. On the final ballot Juror Julius H. Prigg, who was holding out for some punishment, yielded. The judge thanked the jury for the manner in which it had performed its duty and the jury through its foreman expressed to the court and counsel its thanks for the consideration and courtesy shown. The jury was discharged. Mrs. Bradley expressed gratitude over the outcome of the trial, and when asked what plans she had, replied that there was little mapped out.

NO THIRD TERM, SAY SENATORS.

Two Call on Roosevelt and Are Convinced He Will Not Run for a Third Term.
Senator Aldrich and Senator Crane, after a call on President Roosevelt Tuesday night, are convinced that he will not accept the nomination for President for a third term. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and Senator Crane of Massachusetts are the two strongest Republicans in the Senate from the Eastern States. Like most of the other Senators they have been of the impression since the President's declaration that he was not seeking re-election that he was not seeking a third term. The word was passed around the Senate that Aldrich and Crane had sounded the President successfully, and when it was known that he would not run under any circumstances.

THORNLESS CACTUS LATE DIET

Scientist Trying It and Declares It Is Great Fruit.
In an effort to prove that thornless cactus, as an article of diet, contains properties sufficient to enable a man to continue working eighteen hours a day, Dr. Leon Elbert Londone of Los Angeles, Cal., well known as a scientific lecturer, has been on several days subsisting exclusively on cactus supplemented by a few nuts and a small quantity of celery. The leaves of the plant are eaten as greens or fried and the fruit is raw or cooked. A stenographer and secretary, with Dr. Londone, constitute a "cactus squad," which will continue on this novel diet for a period of two weeks. Because of the scarcity of thornless cactus the common species of the plant will be largely employed in the test.

EXPRESS WRECK; 12 INJURED.

East-Bound Pennsylvania Train in Collision with Freight Train.
The Atlantic express train No. 8, east-bound, on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked a few minutes after it had left the Union station in Pittsburgh. Twelve passengers were injured. The wreck was caused by either a frozen switch or a too hasty throwing of the switch, it is said, with the result that two Pullman cars were thrown from the tracks and were side-swiped by two express cars that were being shifted into the station.

CALLED TO DOOR AND SHOT.

Resident of Kansas City, Kan., Killed by Two Robbers.
Herbert L. Puryear, a house painter, was called to the door of his home in Kansas City, Kan., late Wednesday night and shot by one of two robbers. He died early the next day. Puryear exchanged shots with the men, and it is believed he wounded one of them. They escaped.

Explosion Kills 400 Miners.

Four hundred miners are known to have been killed by an explosion of black damp, or methane, in mines Nos. 6 and 8 of the Consolidated Coal Company of Baltimore at Monongah, W. Va. Five men escaped, more dead than alive, through air shafts. Hope for their recovery is entertained.

Labor Leader Dies of Wounds.

Edward Cohen of Lynn, president of the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor, who is one of three prominent labor leaders arrested by an insane man in the statehouse in Boston, died at the Massachusetts general hospital.

Bryan Opens His Campaign.

William Jennings Bryan, in firing his first gun in his campaign for the presidency, declared in Freeport, Ill., that the platform of 1896 has been thoroughly vindicated by subsequent events and tendencies.

W. J. McGee Seeks Monopolies.

W. J. McGee, secretary of the inland waterways commission, at dinner of the Geographic Society in Chicago said railroads menace the nation by monopoly of land and water ways, and urged action to avert revolution.

NEW WRINKLE IN GEM ROBBERY

While Women Engage Jeweler to Show New Development in Burglary was Displayed the Other Day when Abraham Hobler's jewelry store in West 110th street, New York, was robbed of jewelry, said to be valued at \$75,000, with Hobler was in the store. Hobler had dressed his show window by piling up a number of boxes and covering them with black cloth. On this cloth valuable jewelry was displayed. Several times Hobler thought he heard rats in the floor, but paid little attention to the scratching noise. Presently, while he was waiting on customers in the rear of the store, a friend came in to ask why Hobler had removed the jewelry from the window. The jeweler rushed to the window. Almost every article of value had disappeared. Investigation showed that the robbers had entered the cellar under the store, cut a hole two feet square in the floor under the boxes, climbed up into one of the boxes, and from a ladder cut a small hole through the top of the box, all the black cloth and picked the pieces of jewelry out of the window without difficulty. Two well-dressed women had been in the store a short time before and had kept Hobler engaged in the rear of the room for some time, although they made no purchases.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE IN CAR.

M. B. Nethaway Then Ends His Own Life in Room by Elevator.
N. B. Nethaway, a well-known trap shooter, shot and killed his wife on a train at Norfolk, Neb., causing a panic among the passengers. He then jumped off the train and killed himself a few minutes later. Mrs. Nethaway had boarded the train to go to the county seat, where her application for divorce was to have been heard. Nethaway appeared in the car door armed with a shotgun. He called to his wife to get out of the car, and then fired both barrels at her with fatal precision. He next addressed the frightened passengers, mostly men, many of whom had scrambled under the seats or tried to climb through the windows. "Good-by, boys," he said. "I am sorry that I had to do this, but I will do the same thing for myself." After calling up his mother by telephone and telling her what he had done and how he was going to commit the tragedy, he asked her to care for his daughter, now in a convent. He then went to a grain elevator near by, where he put a bullet into his brain.

LANDIS ASSESSES BIG FINES.

Judge Imposes Heavy Penalties on Internal Revenue Law Violators.
Judge K. M. Landis, sitting in the federal district court in Indianapolis, in place of Judge Anderson, used some vigorous language in the trials of revenue cases and added sentences fully as severe as his talks to the cupids, such as, "who sold whiskey on which he did not pay the government tax, was fined \$1,000 and sent to Leavenworth prison for fifteen months. Reuben Shinn, another liquor law violator, was fined a similar amount and sent to jail for six months. Mrs. Violet Lancaster and her daughter, Garnet, who ran a matrimonial bureau at Evansville, were sent to prison for eight months and fined.

FARMERS ASK GOVERNMENT AID

Union Has Plan for Federal Assistance in Marketing Crops.
At a meeting of the largest Union at Manitowish, Wis., resolutions urging government aid in the present financial crisis for the movement of crops were passed. Other unions are asked to concur and send delegations to Washington petitioning for a circulating medium to enable the uncumbered warehouses to hold cotton for the best price and offering to place the cotton crop under government supervision, issuing to the farmer as much as \$10 a bale and placing enough interest on the money to pay for handling the crop.

DYNAMITED BY BLACK HAND.

Bomb Shatters Windows, but Man Who Helped Kidnapers Escapes.
In New Orleans dynamites tried to blow up the grocery of Charles Graffini, an Italian, who, the police believe, was the intended victim of a Black Hand plot. The bomb struck the sidewalk and exploded, shattering all windows in the neighborhood of Palmyra street and Claiborne avenue. Graffini was a member of the Italian vigilance committee which was instrumental in capturing several Italian kidnappers and murdering 8-year-old Walter Lamana last June.

PROMINENT MAN IS SLAIN.

Former Sheriff and Democratic Politician Found Murdered in Barn.
Eugene Carney, 64 years old, former sheriff of Washington county, Wis., and prominent in Democratic politics, was found murdered in the barn on his farm three miles south of Waukesha, on the Mukwago road, Tuesday night. There was a deep gash in his skull, believed to have been inflicted with a spade found near the body. A sum of money which he was known to be carrying was missing. A former farm hand is suspected.

Jealousy Shocks Girl and Mother.

Nicola de Falco, aged 59 years, a well-to-do merchant, in Philadelphia, twice shot and fatally wounded 14-year-old Carolina Piazino while in a jealous rage; shot the girl's mother, Camilla, through the arm, and then attempted to end his own life by cutting his throat. His self-inflicted wounds are severe, but not fatal. The girl had promised to marry another, and the shooting followed when this came to Falco's knowledge.

Find Missing Cashier's Body.

The body of David R. Rankin, the missing cashier of the Merchants and Planters' Bank of Lawton, Okla., which recently failed, was found by a Comanche Indian boy in Cache Creek, two miles north of Lawton, where it had remained since the evening of Nov. 3, the day of his disappearance. He is believed to have committed suicide. Rankin owed the bank \$3,100 and his accounts were \$912 short.

Wants Immunity for Restitution.

James Hazen Hyde offers to make restitution of \$1,000,000 to the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York, provided the suits now pending against him are abandoned.

Four Children Burn to Death.

In Three Rivers, Quebec, the residence of Mrs. Dupont caught fire while her husband was attending a meeting of the school commissioners and four of their six children were burned to death.

Johnson Wins Fares Flight.

Minor Johnson won his seven-year car fight when the Cleveland Electric Company surrendered, and the Ohio city will have 3-cent fares.

FIVE HUNDRED ARE ENTOMBED IN MINES

Harrowing Catastrophe Reported in Shafts of the West Virginia Coal Company.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

Earth Rent by Tremendous Shock and Explosion Is Heard Eight Miles Away.

Five hundred men were entombed as the result of terrific explosions in mines Nos. 4 and 8 of the Consolidated Coal Company at Monongah, W. Va. The mine management did not know the cause of the blast, but experienced miners declare it must have been dust.

Mine No. 6 is on the east side of the Monongahela River and No. 8 is on the west side. The blast was heard for a distance of eight miles.

The first explosion occurred in mine No. 6. It was followed by the blowing up of the boilerhouse in No. 8. The entry to No. 8 is caved in and filled. The two mines were connected with each other. Immediately after receipt of the news physicians and special cars were sent to the scene from Fairmont, but the mine was too full of gas and smoke for rescuers to go in.

The earth seemed to be rent at the moment of the shock, and an idea of the force of the explosion may be gained from the fact that props from the mine were not only blown out of the entry, but were hurled across the west fork of the Monongahela River.

Many Miners Are Americans.

The town of Monongah has a population of about 6,000. Although the miners are largely of foreign birth, there are many American workmen. Probably the largest steel tipple in the State is at Monongah. The mines are both shaft and slope mines, being worked with the rope and haulage system. They lie on both sides of the West Fork River and are connected by a steel pier bridge owned and operated by the coal company. Until about ten years ago only American miners were employed. At that time the miners of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio were on strike.

The coal company is one of the largest in the country and is capitalized at \$20,000,000. It has upwards of 100 producing properties. Clarence W. Watson is the president, with headquarters at Baltimore. Lee Malone is the superintendent of the properties and is said to be one of the most careful men in the mining industry.

No. 8 mine was opened only two years ago and was considered the most modern mine in central West Virginia. It was equipped entirely with electricity and considered absolutely safe. Electric motors were used exclusively, and the shaft throughout was lighted by electricity. Mining machines were used.

Federation Defends Boycott.

Argument before Judge Gould in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has been made in the case brought by the Buck Store and Range Company of St. Louis for an injunction to restrain the American Federation of Labor from boycotting the firm's products. The tenure of the argument for the defense was to ask the court to judge the acts of traders against the principles of common law, whereas the plaintiff has invoked the Sherman anti-trust law, holding that the boycott is a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade. Counsel held that the federation had a right to do in combination what an individual might do, namely, urge others not to buy a particular product.

Attack on Gompers Renewed.

American Industries, the organ of the National Manufacturers' Association, in its issue of Nov. 15, renews its attack on the activities of the American Federation of Labor as directed by President Samuel Gompers. It publishes the report of a firm of public accountants which it had employed to examine the monthly reports of the federation, as published in the American Federationist. The findings of these accountants are supposed to reflect seriously on the management of the affairs of the federation, particularly in connection with its organ, the Federationist. At the convention of the federation in Norfolk, Mr. Gompers, who presided, asked for permission to reply to these attacks on the following day. This was granted.

To Fight Victrola Farm.

Mrs. Spencer Ward, a prominent member of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, whose country home adjoins the property recently bought to be used by scientists in the employ of John D. Rockefeller as a vivisection farm, has begun a war upon the whole undertaking. She will enlist the various State and national societies to protect animals. In an interview she said: "I have told John D. Rockefeller out on a table with his hands and feet tied. Somebody take off the skin of his head in order to find for the good of science why his hair doesn't grow. Then he may decide to give his money for better purpose than a vivisection farm, where poor animals are tortured in a most agonizing manner."

Ban on Cigarettes Smoking.

The Pittsburgh Railway Company, operating all the street car lines in that city, has served notice on its employees that it will rigidly enforce the rule against the use of cigarettes or liquor while the men are either off or on duty. There is talk of a strike.

Thread Company's Profits.

The report of the J. & P. Coats of Pawtucket, R. I., thread manufacturers, shows the most successful year, with profits of \$15,280,025, or about 30 per cent.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Six persons perished in a hotel fire at New Haven, Conn.

Former President Cleveland went rabbit hunting and returned with a surprisingly full bag of game.

Only 254 women were among the 45,000 matriculated students at the 21 universities of Germany last year.

There are 17,000,000 children in Russia between the ages of 6 and 14 receiving absolutely no education.

Kaiser conferred title of excellency on Prof. Robert Koch, who successfully treated "sleeping sickness."

WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate convened at 12 m. Monday. Thirteen new members were sworn in, and at 1 p. m. the Senate, out of respect for members who died since the last session, adjourned. The House convened at noon, and Joseph O. Cannon was elected Speaker. One hundred and two members were sworn in, and the usual lottery for choice of seats for the session was conducted. Several hundred of the members adjourned after the House, out of respect for departed members, adjourned.

The Senate convened at noon Tuesday, and the President's message was received a few minutes later. Its reading occupied the time until 2:30 p. m. At the conclusion of the reading a message was received from the House notifying the Senate of the death of Representative Smith of Illinois. Senators Hopkins, Hanningway and McCray were appointed as a committee to attend the funeral. Speaker Cannon called the House to order at noon and read a message of greeting from Oklahoma's first State Legislature. A brief recess was taken until the President's message was received at 12:30. The reading of the message was concluded at 3:17 p. m., after which the Speaker announced the appointment of the committee on banking and currency.

Nearly the entire time of Wednesday's session of the Senate was taken up with the introduction of bills, almost a thousand being presented. Nearly all were considered in the last Congress, most of them being private pension bills. The President sent in the following nominations: Regis S. Post, Governor of Porto Rico; E. W. Witherby, secretary of Porto Rico; Judson La Moore, collector of customs for North and South Dakota, and Edward S. Fowler, collector of customs for New York. The House was not in session.

The Senate convened at noon Thursday. William P. Frye being elected president pro tem. Senator Daniel got the Democratic complimentary vote. The resolutions of Senators Clay and Culberson calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the recent bond issues were allowed to go over until Monday. Most of the session was taken up with the introduction of bills. The House was in session only ten minutes and transacted no business beyond agreeing to reply to the greetings of the new State of Oklahoma. Adjournment until Monday was taken by both houses.

Seeking Cause of Poverty.

The idea of going after the causes of poverty, instead of dealing with its effects, was championed by Gov. Hughes in a notable speech at the recent silver jubilee of the New York Charities Organization Society. He said, in part: "This society is the true agent of democracy, seeking not merely to apply band-aids to the bruises of life, but to eliminate the causes of unnecessary injury. We cannot but realize that a large portion of our brethren are the helpless victims of an environment through which they cannot escape, and through which they are destined to physical misery, mental impoverishment and economic inefficiency. It is our duty, patently to consider what can be done, not merely to afford temporary relief to the immediate sufferers, but to change the life environment and promote a healthier life." He went on to enumerate the conditions desirable, and said that the number of preventable casualties to workmen is a disgrace to the country.

New Way of 'Phoning.

Two young women of St. Louis recently discovered by accident that it was not necessary to place the lips near the transmitter of a telephone to be heard at the other end of the wire, provided the transmitter were placed firmly against the chest or even other parts of the body. The advantages claimed for the new system are that it is germ-proof and non-fatiguing. Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, one of the scientists at Washington university, explained that there was nothing new in the principle, but admitted he had never before thought of its application to the telephone. He said the sound vibration in the lungs is communicated through the chest fastened to through the lips and then carried over the wire in the usual way. The system, he said, is in accordance with the principle of the physician's stethoscope.

Common Law to Catch Trust.

Attorney General Dickinson of Colorado is the latest convert to the theory that the common law is sufficient to abate the trust evil. He has begun action thereon against the State combination of grocers and coal dealers, which have boosted the prices of food and fuel until the public is wild to down them by fair means or otherwise. If the case is proved, showing secret and monopolistic practices, an injunction is to follow, the violation of which will be punishable with fine or imprisonment or both. Dickinson, in supporting the Railroad Commission law before the State Supreme Court, charges the opposition with adding fuel to the flames of popular passion which would surely result in confiscatory legislation later on.

Price of Fresh Meats Down.

Since the beginning of the financial stringency the big meat packers have made a concession of 1 per cent to retailers in the price of fresh meats and have forced a 20 per cent reduction in the price of live stock. Retailers generally have cut prices 3 cents a pound.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The Senate elected William T. Frye of Maine its president pro tem, an office occupied by him continuously since Feb. 7, 1896, except during periods he has served as president of the Senate.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortezou and the British ambassador, Mr. Bryce, have both found themselves unable to accept the invitation extended them to be the guests of the Chicago Real Estate Board at the banquet to be given early next year.

Representative McKinley of Illinois introduced a bill raising the pension of widows of Union soldiers and sailors to \$12 a month.

Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania introduced a bill proposing to tax all beer brewed in the United States \$1 a barrel to raise \$30,000,000 annually for the development of waterways.

A bill to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at 2 per cent interest was introduced by Senator Carter of Montana. The proposed system is to be under the supervision of the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury.

GUSTAVE V. IS KING IN PLACE OF OSCAR

New Ruler of Sweden Takes Oath While Whole Nation Bows in Grief.

MAKES PLEDGE TO PEOPLE.

Proclamation Sets Good of the Fatherland Above All Other Considerations.

Oscar II., King of Sweden, and until recently King of Norway, died at 9:10 o'clock Sunday, in Stockholm. Constant brooding over his loss of Norway caused his demise. Indeed, the doctors in their final diagnosis make no effort to conceal the fact that the venerable monarch died of a broken heart.

The pride and heart of the beloved leader of Sweden, who was called the ablest ruler of the nineteenth century and the most democratic King that ever lived, were wounded beyond repair by this unhappy event of his declining days.

Four hours after King Oscar's death Prince Gustav, the oldest son of the late ruler, took the oath of office as King under the title of Gustav V. He announced that he had adopted as his motto, "With the People for the Fatherland."

The oath was administered by Minister Lindman. Then the Prince of the blood swore allegiance to the King, who embraced and kissed him, giving his favorite brother, the giant Carl, a hearty slap on the back. This ceremony being concluded, the Cabinet resigned, but the King begged the Ministers to remain at their posts and assist him as they had so nobly assisted his father.

The whole country is bowed with grief, for King Oscar was something more than a ruler of his people, and had endeared himself to them as an intimate and personal friend. When the flag on the palace was dipped to half mast there was a moan of anguish from the assembled multitude, and many of them cried, "Our dear old King is dead."

The certificate issued by the royal physicians after the King's death was worded as follows:

"We declare upon oath that his majesty King Oscar II. expired peacefully at 9:10 o'clock this morning in the castle at Stockholm, at the age of 73 years 6 months 17 days, as the result of calcification of the cerebral and cardiac blood vessels."
(Signed.)
"BERG."
"EDGREN."
"FLENSBURG."

The last hours of the expiring monarch were passed in unconsciousness, and up to the end he gave no sign of recognizing those about him. The Queen was grief-stricken because he could not bid her farewell.

Gustave V. has published a proclamation addressed to the administrative and ecclesiastical authorities, informing them of his accession to the throne and a further proclamation addressed to the people of Sweden, in which he refers in eulogistic terms to their late sovereign.

New King Asks Support of People.

The proclamation refers briefly to the material progress of Sweden under Oscar's reign, and then Gustave addresses himself personally to the people, saying among other things:

"Our aim will always be to unite our people in the common work of the fatherland. Recognizing fully that to this end we must look to the continuous cooperation of all classes, we expect the loyal support of all our subjects. Only when the Swedish nation, as a whole, recognizes its responsibility toward the fatherland can success be attained."

Biography of the King.

Gustave, the new ruler of Sweden, was born in the castle of Drothningholm, June 16, 1858. Immediately after his birth he was made Duke of Vermeland. He pursued his studies from 1877 to 1878 at Upsala. In 1879 he traveled abroad, visiting almost all the countries of Europe. In 1880 he returned a second time to the university at Upsala.

He entered the army in 1875, and in 1892 he was given the rank of General Lieutenant. In 1896 he served as inspector of the military schools and in 1898 he was made a full General. Between the years 1884 and 1891 Gustave filled the office of Vice King of Norway. As a result of Gustave's persistent and strenuous efforts to hold the Swedish-Norwegian union together he earned the enmity of the radical majority in the Norwegian Storting, and in retaliation the Storting took away from him a yearly appanage amounting to \$12,500.

Gustave has three children, all boys.

The new King, Gustave, much resembles his father in gigantic stature and in light Saxon blond features. The young monarch is not unused to the cares of state, as he has frequently acted as regent during the illness and absence of his father, and has displayed good sense and ability. He is personally much liked here and at other capitals, where he is regarded as having his father's characteristics of sincerity and simplicity.

Our Manufacturing Output.

John M. Carson, chief of the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington, now estimates that the annual production of manufactures in the United States is \$13,000,000,000, this being the total public in his annual report. Of this total, about \$1,080,000,000 worth were exported, including foodstuffs partly manufactured and parts for further use in manufacture. This was over half the entire export trade of the year.

SUPPLEMENT TO CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1907.

ANNUAL TAX SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, In

The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In

Chancery.

In the matter of the petition of James B. Bradley, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon.

On reading and filing the petition of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of land therein described, for the amounts therein specified, claimed to be due for taxes, interest and charges on each parcel of land, and that such lands be sold for the amounts so claimed by the State of Michigan.

It is ordered that said petition be brought on for hearing and decree at the regular term of this Court, to be held at Grayling, in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1908, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that all persons interested in such lands or any part thereof, desiring to contest the lien claimed thereon by the State of Michigan, for such taxes, interest and charges, or any part thereof, shall appear in said Court, and file with the clerk thereof, a copy of a verified petition, and their objections thereto, on or before the first day of the term of this Court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered, that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest and charges thereon as determined by such decree, on the first Tuesday in May thereafter, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on that day, or on the day or days subsequent thereto as may be necessary to complete the sale of said lands and of each and every parcel thereof, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at such convenient place as shall be selected by him at the county seat of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan; and that the sale then and there made will be a public sale, and each parcel described in the decree shall be separately exposed for sale for the total taxes, interest and charges, and the sale shall be made to the person paying the full amount of the smallest unbid parcel, and accepting a conveyance of the smallest unbid parcel, simple interest therein; or, if no person will pay the taxes and charges and take a conveyance of less than the entire thereof, then the whole parcel shall be offered and sold if any parcel of land cannot be sold for taxes, interest and charges, such parcel shall be passed over for the time being, and shall, on the succeeding day, or before the close of the sale, be reoffered, and if, on such second offer, or during such sale, the same cannot be sold for the amount assessed, the County Treasurer shall bid and purchase the same for the State.

Witness the Hon. Nelson Sharpe, Circuit Judge, and the seal of said Circuit Court of Crawford County, this third day of December, A. D. 1907.

(Seal.) NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Counter-signed, JAMES J. COLLEN, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In

Chancery.

The petition of James B. Bradley, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, in behalf of said State, respectfully shows that the list of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A," contains a description of all the lands in the said County of Crawford, upon which taxes were assessed for the years mentioned therein, and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and which taxes have not been paid; together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and collection fee and expenses, as provided by law, extended against each said parcel of land.

Your petitioner further shows that said lands were returned to the Auditor General under the provisions of act 206 of the Public Acts of 1904, as delinquent for non-payment of said taxes for said years respectively, and that said taxes remain unpaid; except that lands included in said "Schedule A" for taxes of 1905 or prior years were returned to the Auditor General as delinquent for said taxes under the provisions of the general tax laws in force prior to the passage of Act 206 of the Public Acts of 1904, and which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows that in all cases where lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for taxes of 1905 or of any prior year, said lands have not been sold for said taxes, and have been heretofore sold for said taxes, and the sale or sales so made have been set aside by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or have been cancelled as provided by law.

Your petitioner further shows and avers that the taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, set forth in said "Schedule A" are a valid lien on the several parcels of lands described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows that the said taxes on said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent; and the said taxes, interest and expenses, have not been paid, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said several sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amounts due thereon, as provided by law, to pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

Dated November 25th, 1907.

JAMES B. BRADLEY, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State.

SCHEDULE A.

TAXES OF 1900.

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH, RANGE 1 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s w 1/4 of n w 1/4...	40	\$1.05	\$2.10	\$0.04	\$1.00	\$4.29
e w 1/4 of n w 1/4...	40	2.11	4.22	.08	1.00	7.54
s w 1/4 of s w 1/4...	40	2.11	4.22	.08	1.00	7.54
e w 1/4 of s w 1/4...	40	1.41	2.82	.06	1.00	5.29

TAXES OF 1901.

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH, RANGE 1 WEST.

e 1/2 of s w 1/4...	80	1.45	2.90	.06	1.00	4.50
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TAXES OF 1902.

PORTAGE LAKE PARK, FOURTH ADDITION, TOWNSHIP OF GRAYLING.

lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, block 7.....	35	18	03	100	1.55
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PORTAGE LAKE PARK, SIXTH ADDITION, TOWNSHIP OF GRAYLING.

lots 23, 24, 40, 41, 42 and 43, block 7.....	59	30	03	100	1.91
lots 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, block 14.....	64	32	03	100	1.99
lots 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50, block 14.....	64	27	02	83	1.66

TAXES OF 1905.

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

s w 1/4 of n w 1/4...	40	24	22	03	100	2.09
e w 1/4 of n w 1/4...	40	24	22	03	100	1.87
s w 1/4 of s w 1/4...	40	137	36	05	100	2.78
e w 1/4 of s w 1/4...	40	137	36	05	100	3.19
s w 1/4 of n e 1/4...	40	22	04	01	100	1.20
e w 1/4 of n e 1/4...	40	45	12	02	100	1.59
s w 1/4 of s e 1/4...	40	23	06	01	100	1.30
e w 1/4 of s e 1/4...	40	45	12	02	100	1.59
s w 1/4 of n w 1/4...	40	23	06	01	100	1.59
e w 1/4 of n w 1/4...	40	45	12	02	100	1.87
s w 1/4 of s w 1/4...	40	61	21	03	100	2.05
e w 1/4 of s w 1/4...	40	121	21	03	100	2.08
s w 1/4 of n e 1/4...	40	61	21	03	100	2.08
e w 1/4 of n e 1/4...	40	121	21	03	100	2.73

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
n w 1/4 of s w 1/4...	40	\$0.21	\$0.42	\$0.04	\$1.00	\$2.07
e w 1/4 of s w 1/4...	40	1.02	2.04	.08	1.00	4.14
s w 1/4 of n w 1/4...	40	1.02	2.04	.08	1.00	4.14
e w 1/4 of n w 1/4...	40	2.04	4.08	.16	1.00	7.28

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

n e 1/4 of s w 1/4	40	1.52	40	04	1.00	2.96
s w 1/4 of n e 1/4	40	1.52	40	04	1.00	2.96
e w 1/4 of n e 1/4	2	25.10	1.52	40	06	2.96
s w 1/4 of s e 1/4	40	2.44	40	08	1.00	4.17
e w 1/4 of s e 1/4	40	2.44	40	08	1.00	4.17
s w 1/4 of n w 1/4	40	1.52	40	02	1.00	1.59
e w 1/4 of n w 1/4	40	1.52	40	02	1.00	1.59
s w 1/4 of s w 1/4	2	25.10	24	04	1.00	2.21
e w 1/4 of s w 1/4	2	25.10	24	04	1.00	2.21
n e 1/4 of s e 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
s w 1/4 of s e 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
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e w 1/4 of n e 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
s w 1/4 of s w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
e w 1/4 of s w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
s w 1/4 of n w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
e w 1/4 of n w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
s w 1/4 of s e 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
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e w 1/4 of n e 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
s w 1/4 of s w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
e w 1/4 of s w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
s w 1/4 of n w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
e w 1/4 of n w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
s w 1/4 of s e 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
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e w 1/4 of s w 1/4	40	2.44	06	06	1.00	1.29
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SUPPLEMENT.

lands with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only in so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country farmer. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices, and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant.

Inland Waterways.

For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive special attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. I have appointed an inland waterways commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congress.

Reclamation Work.

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the States of the great plains, and the Rocky Mountains, but in many others, as, for instance, in large portions of the south Atlantic and Gulf States, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of swamp land. The Federal Government should seriously devote itself to this task, realizing that utilization of waterways and water power, forestry, irrigation, and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the reclamation service in developing the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement.

Public Lands.

The effort of the Government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the reclamation service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the drier regions of the great plains, the mountains and the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law, and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically brought to the attention of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. The recommendations of the public lands commission are sound, for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the small home-maker cannot at present utilize the land they provide that the Government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply.

Preservation of Forests.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it to-day means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped—the waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States; and the rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another decade while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will

make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our national welfare. Forests can be lumbered so as to give to the public the full use of their mercantile timber without the slightest detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest. But forests, if used as all our forests have been used in the past and as most of them are still used, will be either wholly destroyed, or so damaged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them.

Tariff on Wood Pulp.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

The Panama Canal.

Work on the Panama Canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. Last winter bids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the Government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employees have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employees are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the canal.

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the 55-foot level lock canal which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dispelled. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances, they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it, but superior in every way to a sea level canal. I concur in this belief.

Postal Affairs.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster General. The principle of such a system is among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the standpoint of the last few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their savings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor. I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the Postmaster General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes.

Presidential Campaign Expenses.

It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money.

Ocean Mail Service.

I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines, is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a double barrier to the extension of our commerce. The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. The only serious question is whether at this time we can afford to improve our ocean mail service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of the Postoffice Department. The Government of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the mails for the people, is making a profit of over \$3,600,000 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit should be devoted to strengthening our maritime power in those

directions where it will best promote our prestige. I strongly recommend, therefore, a simple amendment to the ocean mail act of 1891 which shall authorize the Postmaster General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not to exceed \$4 a mile for steamships of 16 knots speed or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891.

The Army.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. Never at any time of ours has the regular army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the tax-paying citizens of the nation. As a nation we have always been shortsighted in providing for the efficiency of the army in time of peace. I think it is only lack of foresight that troubles us, not any hostility to the army. There are, of course, foolish people who denounce any of the army or navy as "militarism," but I do not think that these people are numerous. We are glad to help in any movement for international peace, but this is because we sincerely believe that it is our duty to help all such movements provided they are sane and rational and not because there is any tendency toward militarism on our part which needs to be cured. The evils we have to fight are not in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary, just as war is sometimes necessary. Each has its price, and industry in the United States now exacts a price which is far heavier toll of death than all our wars put together.

We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put in the field, and our regular army should be large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking out of war. The rate of pay for these officers should be greatly increased; there is no higher type of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admirable work. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men. The rate of desertion in our army is a lamentable thing. The deserter should be treated by public opinion as a man guilty of the greatest crime; while on the other hand the man who serves steadily in the army should be treated as what he is, that is, as pre-eminently one of the best citizens of this republic.

The Navy.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it has assembled informal inquiries had developed that as regards naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of securing the assent of the nations. Therefore, that it is folly for this nation to base any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop the upbuilding of our navy. To build more ships of the fleet, to provide more advanced type a year would barely keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means of their training, we provide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

We need always to remember that in time of war the navy is not to be used to defend harbors and seacoast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the navy is for offense. The only way in which it can efficiently protect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines and torpedo boats and destroyers.

It must be remembered that everything done in the navy to fit it to do well in time of war must be done in time of peace.

Foreign Affairs.

In foreign affairs this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us; to be careful to act as a good neighbor; and at the same time, in good-natured fashion, to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

The Peace Conference.

The second international peace conference was convened at The Hague on the 15th of June last and remained in session until the 18th of October. For the first time

the representatives of practically all the civilized countries of the world united in a temperate and kindly discussion of the methods by which the causes of war might be narrowed and its injurious effects reduced.

Although the agreements reached in the conference did not in any direction go to the length hoped for by the more sanguine, yet in many directions important steps were taken, and upon every subject on the program there was such full and considerate discussion as to justify the belief that substantial progress has been made toward further agreements in the future. The delegates of the United States worthily represented the spirit of the American people and maintained with fidelity and ability the policy of our government upon all the great questions discussed in the conference.

German Tariff Agreement.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, accompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that country and most of the other countries of continental Europe, led the German government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal commercial agreement with this country proclaimed July 13, 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1906. Under a special agreement made between the two governments in February, 1906, the German government postponed the operation of their notice until the 30th of June, 1907. In the meantime I sent to Berlin a commission composed of competent experts in the operation and administration of the customs tariff, from the departments of the treasury and commerce and labor. This commission was engaged for several months in conference with a similar commission appointed by the German Government, under instructions, so far as practicable, to reach a common understanding as to all the facts regarding the tariffs of the United States and Germany material and relevant to the trade relations between the two countries. The commission reported, and upon the basis of the report, a further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries. This agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1908, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

Cuba.

A year ago in consequence of a revolutionary movement in Cuba which threatened the immediate return to chaos of the island, the United States intervened, sending an army and establishing a provisional government under Gov. McGowan. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide for elections in the island and our expectation is within the coming year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof. Cuba is at our doors.

Other Recommendations.

I recommend that a naval monument be established in the vicinity of the National Park. Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Congress for the thirtieth census.

There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country.

I again recommend that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit his report on the islands.

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Lierthage, the home of Andrew Jackson.

The loss of life and limb from railroad accidents in this country has become appalling. It is a subject of which the national government should take supervision.

I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as possible.

The biological survey is quietly working for the good of our agricultural interests, and is an excellent example of a government bureau which conducts original scientific research the findings of which are of much practical utility.

The Congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the government should set the example in this respect.

Unless the Congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry.

Oklahoma has become a State, standing on a full equality with her elder sisters, and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the national government is to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains of course unchanged.

I ask for authority to re-form the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1900 was paid by remitting and cancelling the obligation of China for the payment of all that part of the stipulated indemnity which is in excess of the sum of \$11,655,492.60, and interest at 4 per cent.

President's Message

President Roosevelt's message to the Sixtieth Congress is of great length, the longest ever penned by any President, and in full contains over 25,000 words. In part the President says:

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great capacity and of temperance both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

Interstate Commerce.

The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several States; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in simplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Moreover, in my judgment, there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to the Congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not more-

ly the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account; but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage.

The anti-trust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the submission of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action, or allegation of such action, on the part of the executive, or of divergent interpretations by the courts. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of securing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropriate government body. To confer upon the national government, in connection with the amendment I advocate in the anti-trust law, power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under national control stood the test. Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted.

Pure Food Law.

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure food law the action of the various State food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty cooperation of the Federal and State officials in securing a given reform.

Currency.

In my message to the Congress a year ago I called your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. I do not press any special plan, but I again urge on the Congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our

currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most righteous basis for the issuing authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. We must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men, who are as much, or even more, than the ordinary man, are so foolishly eager to become rich, indulging in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow-citizens, for they expose the whole business community to public and distress.

Revenue.

The income account of the nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the 1st of July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the national government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were, in round numbers, revenues, \$3,495,000,000, and expenditures, \$3,275,000,000. The net excess of income over expenditures, including in the latter the army millions expended for the Panama canal, was one hundred and ninety million dollars for the six years, an average of about thirty-one millions a year. This represents an approximation between income and outgo which it would be hard to improve. The satisfactory working of the present tariff law has been chiefly responsible for this excellent showing. Nevertheless, there is an evident and constantly growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching when our system of revenue legislation must be revised.

The Tariff.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the tariff law could not be wisely changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for that walling time is impossible to get over be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world, and to give the least play for selfish, or factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represents the public good. This means that the subject cannot with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election.

Income Tax and Inheritance Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court; while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would, of course, be worse than no tax at all; as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose of having the fortune of the country in the proportion to their increase in size a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive a bequest or devise from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax.

Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident

that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it can not be held to account. The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws to-day are sentimentality and technicality. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

Injunctions.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more one of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court.

Employers' Liability.

The national government should be a model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from each of its employees and it should care for all of them properly in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the federal power, including employees of navy yards and arsenals. In other words, a model employers' liability act, far-reaching and thoroughgoing, should be enacted which should apply to all positions, public and private, over which the national government has jurisdiction.

Industrial Disputes.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employee, and the general public. I renew my previous recommendation that the Congress favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the federal government in taking action.

Capital and Labor.

It is certain that for some time to come there will be a constant increase absolutely, and perhaps relatively, of those among our citizens who dwell in cities or towns of some size and who work for wages. This means that there will be an ever-increasing need to consider the problems inseparable from a great industrial civilization. Whether in its infancy or in its maturity, especially in those branches relating to manufacture and transportation, is transcended by a large number of capitalists who employ a very much larger number of wage earners, the former tend more and more to combine into corporations and the latter into unions. The relations of the capitalist and wage-worker to one another, and of each to the general public, are not always easy to adjust; and to put them and keep them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most important and one of the most delicate tasks before our whole civilization. It is idle to hold that without good laws such as child labor, as the over-working of women, as the failure to protect employees from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest who rarely will take advantage of them will have everything their own way. If the States will correct these evils, well and good; but the nation must stand ready to aid them.

Farmers and Wage Workers.

The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil, the farmer. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, doctor, merchant, or clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should equally be recognized in popular opinion. It should be one of our prime objects to put both the farmer and the mechanic on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase their effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of their positions in the social world.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for any loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. We began our existence as a nation of farmers, and in every great crisis of our past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it can not be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We can not afford to lose this preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own medium-sized farm. To have his place taken by either a class of small peasant proprietors, or by a class of great land-

SUPPLEMENT.

lords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only in so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country farmer. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices, and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant.

Inland Waterways.

For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as national waterways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress, and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive special attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of the country, would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. I have appointed an inland waterways commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congress.

Reclamation Work.

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the States of the great plains, and the Rocky Mountains, but in many others, as, for instance, in large portions of the south Atlantic and Gulf States, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of swampy land. The Federal Government should seriously devote itself to this task, realizing that utilization of waterways and water power, forestry, irrigation, and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the reclamation service in developing the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement.

Public Lands.

The effort of the Government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the reclamation service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the drier regions of the great plains, the mountains and the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law, and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination showed the great existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. The recommendations of the public lands commission are sound; for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the small home-maker cannot at present utilize the land they provide that the Government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply.

Preservation of Forests.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it to-day means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped—the waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States; and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of the best of the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while long before that complete exhaustion of the forest is robbing the growing scarcity will

make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our national welfare. Forests can be lumbered so as to give to the public the full use of their mercantile timber without the slightest detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest. But forests, if used as all our forests have been used in the past and as most of them are still used, will be either wholly destroyed, or so damaged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them.

Tariff on Wood Pulp.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

The Panama Canal.

Work on the Panama Canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. Last winter bids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory, and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the Government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employees have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employees are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase cost and lengthen the time of completing the canal.

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the 85-foot level lock canal which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the isthmus. As the plans have developed under their leadership, their doubts have disappeared. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances, they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it, but superior in every way to a sea level canal. I concur in this belief.

Postal Affairs.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by Postmaster General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift, and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor. I further commend to the consideration of the Postmaster General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes.

Presidential Campaign Expenses.

It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money.

Ocean Mail Service.

I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines, is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce. The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. The only serious question is whether at this time we can afford to improve our mail service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of the Postoffice Department. The Government of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the mails for the people, is making a profit of over \$3,000,000 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit, I believe, should be devoted to strengthening our maritime power in those

directions where it will best promote our prestige. I strongly recommend, therefore, a simple amendment to the ocean mail act of 1891 which shall authorize the Postmaster General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not to exceed \$4 a mile for steamships of 16 knots speed or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891.

The Army.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evil of militarism as is ours. Never at any time of our history has the regular army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the tax-paying citizens of the nation. As a nation we have always been shortsighted in providing for the efficiency of the army in time of peace. I think it is only by volunteers that we are able to keep all such movements provided they are sane and rational, and not because there is any tendency toward militarism on our part which needs to be cured. The evils we have to fight are those in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary to war, and war is sometimes necessary. Each has its price, and industry in the United States now exacts, and has always exacted, a far heavier toll of death than all our wars put together.

We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put in the field, and our regular army should be large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform necessary duties in time of war, upon the breaking out of war. The rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased; there is no higher type of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admirable work. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men. The rate of desertion in our army now in time of peace is alarming. The deserter should be treated by public opinion as a man guilty of the greatest crime; while on the other hand the man who serves steadily in the army should be treated as what he is, that is, as pre-eminent one of the best citizens of this republic.

The Navy.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it had assembled informal inquiries had developed that as regards naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of obtaining the assent of the nations gathered at The Hague. It is evident, therefore, that it is folly for this nation to base any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop providing the men and the means for building one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless in addition to providing the men and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the collars and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations, and docks on the Pacific and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

We need always to remember that in time of war the navy is not to be used to defend harbors and seacoast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the navy is for offense. The only way in which it can efficiently protect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines and torpedo boats and destroyers.

It must be remembered that everything done in the navy to fit it to do well in time of war must be done in time of peace.

Foreign Affairs.

In foreign affairs this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us; to be careful to act as a good neighbor; and at the same time, in good-natured fashion, to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

The Peace Conference.

The second international peace conference was convened at The Hague on the 18th of October, and remained in session until the 15th of October. For the first time

the representatives of practically all the civilized countries of the world united in a temperate and kindly discussion of the methods by which the causes of war might be narrowed and its injurious effects reduced.

Although the agreements reached in the conference did not in any direction go to the length hoped for by the more sanguine, yet in many directions important steps were taken, and upon every subject on the program there was such full and considerate discussion as to justify the belief that substantial progress has been made toward further agreements in the future. The delegates of the United States worthily represented the spirit of the American people and maintained with fidelity and ability the policy of our government upon all the great questions discussed in the conference.

German Tariff Agreement.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, accompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that country and most of the other countries of continental Europe, led the German government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal temporary agreement with this country proclaimed July 13, 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1901. Under a special agreement made between the two governments in February, 1900, the German government postponed the operation of their notice until the 30th of June, 1901. In the meantime I sent to Berlin a commission composed of competent experts in the operation and administration of the customs tariff, from the departments of the treasury and commerce and labor. This commission was engaged for several months in conference with a similar commission appointed by the German Government under instructions, so far as practicable, to reach a common understanding as to all the facts regarding the tariffs of the United States and Germany material and relevant to the trade relations between the two countries. The commission reported, and upon the basis of the report, a further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries. This agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1903, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

Cuba.

A year ago in consequence of a revolutionary movement in Cuba which threatened an immediate return to chaos, the United States intervened, sending down an army and establishing a provisional government under Gov. Macgon. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide for elections in the island, and our expectation is within the coming year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof. Cuba is at our doors.

Other Recommendations.

I recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg National Park. Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Congress for the twentieth census. There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country.

I again recommend that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit his report on the islands.

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson.

The loss of life and limb from railroad accidents in this country has become appalling. It is a subject of which the national government should take supervision.

I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as possible.

The biological survey is quietly working for the good of our agricultural interests, and is an excellent example of a government bureau which conducts original scientific research the findings of which are of much practical utility.

The Congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the government should set the example in this respect.

Unless the Congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry.

Oklahoma has become a State, standing on a full equality with her elder sisters, and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the national government to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains of course unchanged.

I ask for authority to re-form the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1900 was fixed by remitting and cancelling the obligation of China for the payment of all the part of the stipulated indemnity which is in excess of the sum of \$11,650,492.60, and interest at 4 per cent.